

## REMARKS

### **I. The rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) should be withdrawn.**

The Examiner rejected claims 1 and 5-11 as assertedly being unpatentable over Murad (U.S. Patent No. 6,800,292) in view of Norton (U.S. Patent No. 5,976,556). Applicant requests reconsideration of the rejection in view of the following remarks.

Independent claim 1 recites an external preparation (i.e., composition) comprising glycolic acid and polyethylene glycol (PEG), wherein the PEG has a polymerization degree of 2,000 to 50,000. Independent claim 6 recites an external preparation (i.e., composition) comprising glycolic acid and polyvinyl alcohol.

Murad simply does not disclose or suggest the preparations (i.e., compositions) recited in the claims as asserted by the Examiner. Murad discloses that its composition(s) comprise(s) at least one fruit extract<sup>1</sup> and a moisturizing agent. With respect to claim 1, Murad fails to disclose or suggest a composition comprising glycolic acid and polyethylene glycol (PEG), wherein the PEG has a polymerization degree of 2,000 to 50,000. Murad generically discloses that its compositions may contain PEG and specifically discloses PEG-100, which is clearly outside of the range recited in claim 1 (i.e., PEG-2,000 - PEG-50,000). Norton fails to remedy the deficiencies of Murad and generically discloses that its compositions may comprise ethylene glycol and specifically discloses PEG-40 and PEG-75. Norton is silent with respect to a composition comprising PEG with a polymerization degree of 2,000 to 50,000 and therefore cannot make up for the deficiencies of Murad.

The Examiner asserts that “a polymerization degree of from 2,000 to 50,000 is obvious of any polyethylene glycol in the preparation.” However, the Examiner has not pointed to how the PEG recited in the claims is obvious in view of the cited art (which disclose PEG-40, PEG-75 and PEG-100). According to M.P.E.P. § 2141,

[w]hen making an obviousness rejection, Office personnel must therefore ensure that the written record includes findings of fact concerning the state of the art and the teachings of the references applied. In certain circumstances, it may also be important to include explicit findings as to how a person of ordinary skill would have understood prior art teachings, or what a person of ordinary skill would have known or could have done. Factual findings made by Office personnel are the necessary underpinnings to establish obviousness.

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<sup>1</sup> The claims of the present invention do not require a fruit extract.

One of skill in the art would not have been motivated upon review of Murad and Norton to discard the PEG disclosed therein for the PEG recited in independent claim 1. First, PEG-40, PEG-75 and PEG-100 have degrees of polymerization of 40, 75 and 100, respectively, which is much lower than the range provided in claim 1. Second, it is known in the art that PEGs with varying degrees of polymerization have different functions. For example, PEG having a degree of polymerization below 100 functions as a humectant and/or a solvent while a PEG having a degree of polymerization 2,000 or greater functions as an emulsion stabilizer and/or a viscosity increasing agent. See, ICID and Handbook, 11<sup>th</sup> Edition (2006), pages 1549-1635 set forth in Appendix A. Finally, it is also known in the art that PEGs with varying degrees of polymerization are provided in different forms. For example, PEG having a degree of polymerization less than 420 is provided as a liquid, while PEG having a degree of polymerization greater than 570 is provided in a solid form. See, Aldrich Handbook of Fine Chemicals (2007-2008), page 2023 set forth in Appendix B. The Examiner has neither pointed to a specific teaching in the cited art nor provided findings of fact concerning the state of the art that would motivate one of skill in the art to replace a PEG provided in a liquid form for use as a humectant and/or solvent, such as the PEG-40, -75 or -100 disclosed in Norton or Murad, for a PEG provided in a solid form for use as an emulsion stabilizer and/or viscosity increasing agent, such as the PEG-2000 or greater disclosed in the present application.

The Examiner also failed to identify why one of skill in the art would be motivated to replace the PEG-100 of Murad or the PEG-40 or PEG-75 of Norton for the PEG recited in claim 1. In fact, attached as Appendix C is further experimental data indicating that a composition comprising a PEG having a degree of polymerization outside the range recited in claim 1 is inferior to the external preparation recited in claim 1. The results indicated that three different compositions comprising varying degrees of polymerization of PEG within the range recited in claim 1 (i.e., PEG-2000, PEG-7000 and PEG-45000) were more effective than a composition comprising PEG comprising a degree of polymerization well below the range recited in claim 1 (i.e., PEG-400).

Turning now to the rejection of independent claim 6, Applicant disagrees with the Examiner's conclusion that the combined teachings of the cited art render this claim and those claims dependent thereon obvious. The Examiner has not pointed to a teaching in Murad or Norton that discloses or suggests a specific composition comprising glycolic acid

and polyvinyl alcohol. For example, Murad discloses that its composition comprises at least one fruit extract and a mono- or poly-hydroxy acid. Murad discloses that its composition comprises a mono- or poly-hydroxy acid selected from at least eighty (80) acids mono- or poly-hydroxy acids (col. 9, line 36 through col. 10, line 11) and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier<sup>2</sup>, but does not specifically disclose a composition that comprises glycolic acid and polyvinyl alcohol.

Norton discloses that its composition comprises an acid protease<sup>3</sup> and an acidic buffer. Norton discloses that the acidic buffer includes one of at least twelve (12) acids (col. 10, lines 41-44) and one of at least nine (9) pharmaceutically acceptable carriers (col. 10, lines 63-65), but does not specifically disclose a composition that specifically comprises glycolic acid and polyvinyl alcohol. Accordingly, the combined teachings of Murad and Norton fail to teach or suggest the external preparation recited in claim 1.

In view of the foregoing, Applicant respectfully submits that the cited art fails to disclose or suggest the specific preparations recited in the claims. Accordingly, there is no *prima facie* case of obviousness and the rejection of claims 1 and 5-11 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) should be withdrawn.

## **II. Conclusion**

In view of the above amendment, applicant believes the pending application is in condition for allowance.

Dated: March 28, 2008

Respectfully submitted,

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<sup>2</sup> Polyvinyl alcohol is listed as one of the more than seventy (70) pharmaceutically-acceptable carriers disclosed in Murad (col. 8, lines 40-66)

<sup>3</sup> The claims of the present invention do not require an acid protease.

Application No. 10/520,037  
Amendment dated March 28, 2008  
Reply to Office Action of January 28, 2008

Docket No.: 19036/40139

## **APPENDIX A**

# **International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary and Handbook**

**Eleventh Edition  
2006**

**Volume 2**

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**INCI Name Monographs I-S**

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# **International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary and Handbook**

**Eleventh Edition  
2006**

**Editors**  
Tara E. Gottschalck  
G. N. McEwen, Jr., Ph.D., J.D.

## **Volume 2**

***Published by***  
**The Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association**  
1101 17th Street, NW, Suite 300  
Washington, D.C. 20036-4702

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Library of Congress Catalog Card No. 2005921860

ISBN 1-882621-36-0 (4-volume set)

PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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## PEG-55

Macrogol 1000 (NOF)  
Pluracol E 1000 (BASF)  
Polyglykol 1000 (Clariant)  
Polyglykol 1000 (Clariant GmbH, Personal Care)  
Renex PEG 1000 (Uniqema Americas)  
Sabopog 1000 (Sabo)  
Toho PEG#1000 (Toho)  
Unipeg-1000 X (Universal Preserv-A-Chem)  
Uplwax 1000 (Universal Preserv-A-Chem)

**Trade Name Mixtures:**

Silwax WS (Siltech LLC)  
Suncaps 664 (Particle Sciences)  
Suncaps 903 (Particle Sciences)

## PEG-32

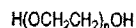
CTFA Monograph ID: 1955

CAS No.: 25322-68-3 (Generic)

JPN Translation:  
PEG - 32

CN Translation:  
聚乙二醇-32

**Definition:** PEG-32 is the polymer of ethylene oxide that conforms generally to the formula:



where n has an average value of 32.

**Information Sources:** BAN, BP, BPC, 21CFR172.210, 21CFR172.770, 21CFR172.820, 21CFR173.310, 21CFR173.340, 21CFR175.105, 21CFR175.300, 21CFR178.3750, 21CFR178.3910, CIR: [SQ] JACT-12(5)-1993, CTFA S, CZE, FCC, HUN, INN, JAN, JCIC, JCLS, JSQI, MAR, MI-13(7651), NF XVIII, TSCA, USAN, USD

**Chemical Classes:** Alkoxyated Alcohols; Polymeric Ethers

**Functions:** Binder; Humectant; Solvent

**Ingredient Source:** Synthetic

**Reported Product Categories:** Bath Oils, Tablets, and Salts; Moisturizing Preparations; Cleansing Products (Cold Creams, Cleansing Lotions, Liquids and Pads); Bath Capsules; Skin Care Preparations, Misc.; Dentifrices (Aerosol, Liquid, Pastes and Powders); Bath Preparations, Misc.; Body and Hand Preparations (Excluding Shaving Preparations); Face and Neck Preparations (Excluding Shaving Preparations); Paste Masks (Mud Packs); Mascara

**Technical/Other Names:**

macrogol (INN)  
Polyethylene Glycol 1540  
Polyoxyethylene (32)

**Trade Names:**

Carbowax PEG 1450 (Dow Chemical)  
Jeechem 1450 NF (Jellicoe Co. LTD)  
Lipo Polyglycol 1500 (Lipo)  
Lipo Polyglycol 3350 (Lipo)  
Lipoxol 1500 MED (Sasol GmbH - Marl)  
Lumulse PEG 1450 (Lambent)  
Macrogol 1500 (NOF)  
Macrogol 1540 (NOF)  
Pluracare E 1500 (BASF)  
Pluracol E 1450 (BASF)  
Polyglycol E1450 (Dow Chemical)  
Polyglykol 1500 (Clariant)  
Polyglykol 1500 (Clariant GmbH, Personal Care)  
Protachem 1450 NF (Protameen)  
Renex PEG 1500 (Uniqema Americas)  
Sabopog 1500 (Sabo)  
Sympatens-PEG/1500 G (Kolb)  
Toho PEG#1540 (Toho)  
Unipeg-1540 X (Universal Preserv-A-Chem)

**Trade Name Mixtures:**

Carbowax PEG 540 Blend (Dow Chemical)  
Lanogen 1500 (Clariant)  
Lanogen 1500 (Clariant GmbH, Personal Care)  
Swertianin-P (Ichimaru Pharcos)  
Unipeg-1500 X (Universal Preserv-A-Chem)  
Unlwax 1450 (Universal Preserv-A-Chem)

## PEG-33

CTFA Monograph ID: 17410

**Definition:** PEG-33 is the polymer of ethylene oxide that conforms generally to the formula:



where n has an average value of 33.

**Chemical Classes:** Alkoxyated Alcohols; Polymeric Ethers

**Functions:** Binder; Humectant; Solvent

**Ingredient Source:** Synthetic

**Technical/Other Names:**

Polyethylene Glycol (33)  
Polyoxyethylene (33)

**Trade Name Mixtures:**

SilSense Copolyol-1 Silicone (Noveon)  
SilSense Copolyol-7 Silicone (Noveon)

## PEG-40

CTFA Monograph ID: 1956

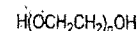
CAS No.: 25322-68-3 (Generic)

JPN Translation:  
PEG - 40

**CN Translation:**

聚乙二醇-40

**Definition:** PEG-40 is the polymer of ethylene oxide that conforms generally to the formula:



where n has an average value of 40.

**Information Sources:** BAN, 21CFR172.210, 21CFR172.770, 21CFR172.820, 21CFR173.310, 21CFR173.340, 21CFR175.105, 21CFR175.300, 21CFR176.200, 21CFR178.3750, 21CFR178.3910, INN, JAN, JCIC, JCLS, MI-13(7651), NF XVIII, ROM, TSCA, USAN

**Chemical Classes:** Alkoxyated Alcohols; Polymeric Ethers

**Functions:** Binder; Humectant; Solvent

**Ingredient Source:** Synthetic

**Technical/Other Names:**

macrogol (INN)  
Polyethylene Glycol (2000)  
Polyoxyethylene (40)

**Trade Names:**

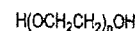
Pluracol E 2000 (BASF)  
Polyglykol 2000 (Clariant)  
Polyglykol 2000 (Clariant GmbH, Personal Care)

## PEG-45

CTFA Monograph ID: 11904

CAS No.: 25322-68-3 (Generic)

**Definition:** PEG-45 is the polymer of ethylene oxide that conforms generally to the formula:



where n has an average value of 45.

**Information Source:** INN

**Chemical Classes:** Alkoxyated Alcohols; Polymeric Ethers

**Functions:** Binder; Humectant; Solvent

**Ingredient Source:** Synthetic

**Technical/Other Names:**

macrogol (INN)  
Polyethylene Glycol (45)  
Polyoxyethylene (45)

**Trade Name:**

Toho PEG#2000 (Toho)

## PEG-55

CTFA Monograph ID: 7532

The inclusion of any compound in the *Dictionary and Handbook* does not indicate that use of that substance as a cosmetic ingredient complies with the laws and regulations governing such use in the United States or any other country.

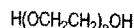
## PEG-55 (Cont.)

CAS No.: 25322-68-3 (Generic)

CN Translation:

聚乙二醇-55

**Definition:** PEG-55 is the polymer of ethylene oxide that conforms generally to the formula:



where n has an average value of 55.

**Information Sources:** BAN, INN, JAN, NF XVIII, USAN

**Chemical Classes:** Alkoxylated Alcohols; Polymeric Ethers

**Functions:** Binder; Humectant; Solvent

**Ingredient Source:** Synthetic

**Technical/Other Names:**

macrogol (INN)

Polyethylene Glycol (55)

Polyoxyethylene (55)

**Trade Names:**

Jeechem 3350 NF (Jallice Co. LTD)

Renex PEG 3350 (Uniqema Americas)

## PEG-60

CTFA Monograph ID: 5425

CAS No.: 25322-68-3 (Generic)

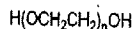
JPN Translation:

PEG - 60

CN Translation:

聚乙二醇-60

**Definition:** PEG-60 is the polymer of ethylene oxide that conforms generally to the formula:



where n has an average value of 60.

**Information Sources:** BAN, INN, JAN, MI-13(7651), NF XVIII, USAN

**Chemical Classes:** Alkoxylated Alcohols; Polymeric Ethers

**Functions:** Binder; Humectant; Solvent

**Ingredient Source:** Synthetic

**Technical/Other Names:**

macrogol (INN)

Polyethylene Glycol 3000

Polyoxyethylene (60)

**Trade Names:**

Polyglykol 3000 (Clariant)

Polyglykol 3000 (Clariant GmbH, Personal Care)

## PEG-75

CTFA Monograph ID: 1957

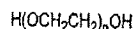
The inclusion of any compound in the *Dictionary and Handbook* does not indicate that use of that substance as a cosmetic ingredient complies with the laws and regulations governing such use in the United States or any other country.

CAS No.: 25322-68-3 (Generic)

JPN Translation:

PEG - 75

**Definition:** PEG-75 is the polymer of ethylene oxide that conforms generally to the formula:



where n has an average value of 75.

**Information Sources:** BAN, BP, BPC, BRA, 21CFR172.210, 21CFR172.770, 21CFR172.820, 21CFR173.310, 21CFR173.340, 21CFR175.105, 21CFR175.300, 21CFR178.3750, 21CFR178.3910, CIR: [SQ] JACT-12(5)-1993, CTFA S, FCC, HUN, INN, JAN, JCLS, JSCI, MAR, MI-13(7651), NF XVIII, NFJ, PN, POL, ROM, TSCA, USAN, USD

**Chemical Classes:** Alkoxylated Alcohols; Polymeric Ethers

**Functions:** Binder; Humectant; Solvent

**Ingredient Source:** Synthetic

**Reported Product Categories:** Skin Care Preparations, Misc.; Paste Masks (Mud Packs); Bath Oils, Tablets, and Salts; Cleansing Products (Cold Creams, Cleansing Lotions, Liquids and Pads); Moisturizing Preparations

**Technical/Other Names:**

macrogol (INN)

Polyethylene Glycol 4000

Polyoxyethylene (75)

**Trade Names:**

Carbowax PEG 3350 (Dow Chemical)

Lipoxol 3350 MED (Sasol GmbH - Marl)

Lumulse PEG 3350 (Lambert)

Pluracare E 3400 (BASF)

Pluracol E 4000 (BASF)

Polyglykol 3350 (Clariant)

Polyglykol 3350 (Clariant GmbH, Personal Care)

Protachem 75 (Protameen)

Renex PEG 4000 (Uniqema Americas)

Sabopeg 4000 (Sabo)

Sympatens-PEG/4000 G (Kolb)

Uptwax 3350 (Universal Preserv-A-Chem)

**Trade Name Mixture:**

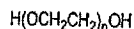
Suncaps C (Particle Sciences)

## PEG-80

CTFA Monograph ID: 16469

CAS No.: 25322-68-3 (Generic)

**Definition:** PEG-80 is the polymer of ethylene oxide that conforms generally to the formula:



where n has an average value of 80.

**Information Source:** INN

**Chemical Classes:** Alkoxylated Alcohols; Polymeric Ethers

**Functions:** Binder; Humectant; Solvent

**Ingredient Source:** Synthetic

**Technical/Other Names:**

macrogol (INN)

Polyethylene Glycol (80)

Polyethylene Glycol 4000

Polyoxyethylene (80)

**Trade Name:**

Protachem 400 (Protameen)

## PEG-90

CTFA Monograph ID: 6966

CAS No.: 25322-68-3

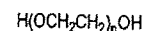
JPN Translation:

PEG - 90

CN Translation:

聚乙二醇-90

**Definition:** PEG-90 is the polymer of ethylene oxide that conforms to the formula:



where n has an average value of 90.

**Information Sources:** BAN, INN, JAN, NF XVIII, USAN

**Chemical Classes:** Alkoxylated Alcohols; Polymeric Ethers

**Functions:** Binder; Humectant; Solvent

**Ingredient Source:** Synthetic

**Technical/Other Names:**

macrogol (INN)

Polyethylene Glycol (90)

Polyoxyethylene (90)

**Trade Names:**

Lipoxol 4000 MED (Sasol GmbH - Marl)

Macrogol 4000 (NOF)

Pluracare E 4000 (BASF)

Polyglykol E-4000 (Dow Chemical)

Polyglykol 4000 (Clariant)

Polyglykol 4000 (Clariant GmbH, Personal Care)

Toho PEG #4000 (Toho)

Unipeg-4000 X (Universal Preserv-A-Chem)

## PEG-100

CTFA Monograph ID: 4098

CAS No.: 25322-68-3 (Generic)

**PEG-2 Laurate SE (Cont.)**

**Definition:** PEG-2 Laurate SE is a self-emulsifying grade of PEG-2 Laurate (q.v.) that contains some sodium and/or potassium laurate.

**Information Sources:** CIR: [SQ] IJT-19 (SUPPL. 2)2000, JCLS

**Chemical Class:** Alkoxylated Carboxylic Acids

**Function:** Surfactant - Emulsifying Agent

**Ingredient Sources:** Plant; Synthetic

**Technical/Other Names:**

Diethylene Glycol Monolaurate Self-Emulsifying  
Polyethylene Glycol 100 Monolaurate Self-Emulsifying  
Polyoxyethylene (2) Monolaurate Self-Emulsifying

**Trade Name:**

Lipo DGLS (Lipo)

**Trade Name Mixture:**

Pegospense 100 L (Lonza Inc./Lonza Ltd.)

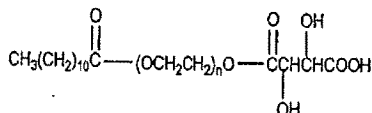
**PEG-6 LAURATE/TARTRATE**

**CTFA Monograph ID:** 5910

**CN Translation:**

PEG-6 月桂酸酯/酒石酸酯

**Definition:** PEG-6 Laurate/Tartrate is the mixed ester of PEG-6 and lauric and tartaric acids that conforms generally to the formula:



where n has an average value of 6.

**Chemical Class:** Alkoxylated Carboxylic Acids

**Function:** Surfactant - Emulsifying Agent

**Ingredient Sources:** Plant; Synthetic

**Technical/Other Name:**

PEG-6 Laurate/Tartrate

**Trade Name:**

Hydrophore 312 (Prod'Hyg)

**PEG-180/LAURETH-50/TMMG COPOLYMER**

**CTFA Monograph ID:** 12111

**Definition:** PEG-180/Laureth-50/TMMG Copolymer is a copolymer of PEG-180 (q.v.), a polyethylene glycol ether of lauryl alcohol with an average ethoxylation value of 50, and tetramethoxymethylglycouril monomers.

**Chemical Class:** Synthetic Polymers

**Function:** Viscosity Increasing Agent - Aqueous

**Ingredient Sources:** Plant; Synthetic

**Trade Name:**

Pure Thix 1450 (Sud-Chemie, Performance Additives)

**PEG-10/LAURYL DIMETHICONE CROSS-POLYMER**

**CTFA Monograph ID:** 16203

**JPN Translation:**

(PEG-10 / ラウリルジメチコン) クロスポリマー

**Definition:** PEG-10/Lauryl Dimethicone Crosspolymer is a copolymer of Lauryl Dimethicone (q.v.) crosslinked with diallyl PEG-10.

**Chemical Classes:** Siloxanes and Silanes; Synthetic Polymers

**Functions:** Surfactant - Suspending Agent; Viscosity Increasing Agent - Aqueous

**Ingredient Sources:** Plant; Synthetic

**Trade Name Mixtures:**

KSG-34 (Shin-Etsu Chemical Co.)  
KSG-340 (Shin-Etsu Chemical Co.)

**PEG-15/LAURYL DIMETHICONE CROSS-POLYMER**

**CTFA Monograph ID:** 16204

**JPN Translation:**

(PEG-15 / ラウリルジメチコン) クロスポリマー

**Definition:** PEG-15/Lauryl Dimethicone Crosspolymer is a copolymer of Lauryl Dimethicone (q.v.) crosslinked with diallyl PEG-15.

**Chemical Classes:** Siloxanes and Silanes; Synthetic Polymers

**Function:** Viscosity Increasing Agent - Aqueous

**Ingredient Sources:** Plant; Synthetic

**Trade Name Mixtures:**

KSG-31 (Shin-Etsu Chemical Co.)  
KSG-32 (Shin-Etsu Chemical Co.)  
KSG-33 (Shin-Etsu Chemical Co.)  
KSG-34 (Shin-Etsu Chemical Co.)  
KSG-310 (Shin-Etsu Chemical Co.)  
KSG-320 (Shin-Etsu Chemical Co.)  
KSG-330 (Shin-Etsu Chemical Co.)  
KSG-340 (Shin-Etsu Chemical Co.)

**PEG-8 LINOLEATE**

**CTFA Monograph ID:** 5452

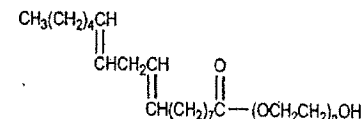
**CN Translation:**

PEG-8 亞油酸酯

**Empirical Formula:**

$\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{64}\text{O}_{10}$

**Definition:** PEG-8 Linoleate is the polyethylene glycol ester of linoleic acid that conforms to the formula:



where n has an average value of 8.

**Information Source:** MI-13(7660)

**Chemical Class:** Alkoxylated Carboxylic Acids

**Function:** Surfactant - Emulsifying Agent

**Ingredient Sources:** Plant; Synthetic

**Technical/Other Names:**

Polyethylene Glycol 400 Linoleate  
Polyoxyethylene (8) Linoleate

**Trade Name Mixture:**

Efevit S (FabiQuimica)

**PEG-8 LINOLENATE**

**CTFA Monograph ID:** 5453

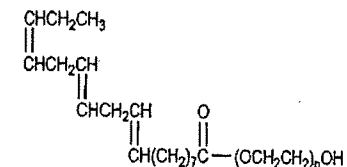
**CN Translation:**

PEG-8 亞麻酸酯

**Empirical Formula:**

$\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{62}\text{O}_{10}$

**Definition:** PEG-8 Linolenate is polyethylene glycol ester of linolenic acid that conforms to the formula:



where n has an average value of 8.

**Information Source:** MI-13(7660)

**Chemical Class:** Alkoxylated Carboxylic Acids

**Function:** Surfactant - Emulsifying Agent

**Ingredient Sources:** Plant; Synthetic

**Technical/Other Names:**

Polyethylene Glycol 400 Linolenate  
Polyoxyethylene (8) Linolenate

**Trade Name Mixture:**

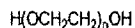
Efevit S (FabiQuimica)

**PEG-2M**

**CTFA Monograph ID:** 1961

The inclusion of any compound in the Dictionary and Handbook does not indicate that use of that substance as a cosmetic ingredient complies with the laws and regulations governing such use in the United States or any other country.

## PEG-14M

**CAS No.:** 25322-68-3 (Generic)**JPN Translation:**  
PEG - 2 M**CN Translation:**  
聚乙二醇-2M**Definition:** PEG-2M is the polymer of ethylene oxide that conforms generally to the formula:

where n has an average value of 2000.

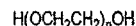
**Information Sources:** 21CFR172.770, 21CFR173.310, 21CFR175.300, 21CFR178.3910, INN, JSQI, MI-13(7651), NF XVIII, TSCA, USAN**Chemical Classes:** Alkoxylated Alcohols; Polymeric Ethers**Functions:** Binder; Emulsion Stabilizer; Viscosity Increasing Agent - Aqueous**Ingredient Source:** Synthetic**Reported Product Category:** Hair Conditioners**Technical/Other Names:**macrogol (INN)  
PEG-2000  
Polyethylene Glycol (2000)  
Polyoxyethylene (2000)**Trade Name:**

Polyox WSR N-10 (Amerchol)

**Trade Name Mixture:**

Spectravell AQ (Uniqema Europe)

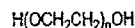
## PEG-5M

**CTFA Monograph ID:** 1962**CAS No.:** 25322-68-3 (Generic)**JPN Translation:**  
PEG - 5 M**CN Translation:**  
聚乙二醇-5M**Definition:** PEG-5M is the polymer of ethylene oxide that conforms generally to the formula:

where n has an average value of 5000.

**Information Sources:** 21CFR172.770, 21CFR173.310, 21CFR175.300, 21CFR178.3910, INN, JSQI, MI-13(7651), NF XVIII, TSCA, USAN**Chemical Classes:** Alkoxylated Alcohols; Polymeric Ethers**Functions:** Binder; Emulsion Stabilizer; Viscosity Increasing Agent - Aqueous**Ingredient Source:** Synthetic**Reported Product Categories:** Shampoos (Non-coloring); Hair Conditioners**Technical/Other Names:**macrogol (INN)  
PEG-5000  
Polyethylene Glycol (5000)  
Polyoxyethylene (5000)**Trade Names:**Polyox WSR N-80 (Amerchol)  
Rita PEO-1 (Rita)

## PEG-7M

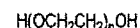
**CTFA Monograph ID:** 1963**CAS No.:** 25322-68-3 (Generic)**JPN Translation:**  
PEG - 7 M**CN Translation:**  
聚乙二醇-7M**Definition:** PEG-7M is the polymer of ethylene oxide that conforms generally to the formula:

where n has an average value of 7000.

**Information Sources:** 21CFR172.770, 21CFR173.310, 21CFR175.300, 21CFR178.3910, INN, JSQI, MI-13(7651), NF XVIII, TSCA, USAN**Chemical Classes:** Alkoxylated Alcohols; Polymeric Ethers**Functions:** Binder; Emulsion Stabilizer; Viscosity Increasing Agent - Aqueous**Ingredient Source:** Synthetic**Reported Product Category:** Shampoos (Non-coloring)**Technical/Other Names:**macrogol (INN)  
PEG-7000  
Polyethylene Glycol (7000)  
Polyoxyethylene (7000)**Trade Name:**

Polyox WSR N-750 (Amerchol)

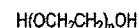
## PEG-9M

**CTFA Monograph ID:** 3708**CAS No.:** 25322-68-3 (Generic)**JPN Translation:**  
PEG - 9 M**CN Translation:**  
聚乙二醇-9M**Definition:** PEG-9M is the polymer of ethylene oxide that conforms generally to the formula:

where n has an average value of 9000.

**Information Sources:** 21CFR172.770, 21CFR173.310, 21CFR175.300, 21CFR178.3910, INN, JSQI, MI-13(7651), NF XVIII, USAN**Chemical Classes:** Alkoxylated Alcohols; Polymeric Ethers**Functions:** Binder; Emulsion Stabilizer; Viscosity Increasing Agent - Aqueous**Ingredient Source:** Synthetic**Technical/Other Names:**macrogol (INN)  
PEG-9000  
Polyethylene Glycol 9000  
Polyoxyethylene (9000)**Trade Names:**Alkox E-30G (Melsel)  
Rita PEO-2 (Rita)

## PEG-14M

**CTFA Monograph ID:** 1964**CAS No.:** 25322-68-3 (Generic)**JPN Translation:**  
PEG - 14 M**CN Translation:**  
聚乙二醇-14M**Definition:** PEG-14M is the polymer of ethylene oxide that conforms generally to the formula:

where n has an average value of 14000.

**Information Sources:** 21CFR172.770, 21CFR173.310, 21CFR175.300, 21CFR178.3910, CIR, [SQ] JACT-12(5)-1993, INN, JSQI, MI-13(7651), NF XVIII, TSCA, USAN**Chemical Classes:** Alkoxylated Alcohols; Polymeric Ethers**Functions:** Binder; Emulsion Stabilizer; Viscosity Increasing Agent - Aqueous**Ingredient Source:** Synthetic**Reported Product Categories:** Shampoos (Non-coloring); Shaving Preparations, Misc.; Shaving Cream (Aerosol, Brushless and Lather); Bath Oils, Tablets, and Salts; Bath Soaps and Detergents; Cleansing Products (Cold Creams, Cleansing Lotions, Liquids and Pads)

The inclusion of any compound in the *Dictionary and Handbook* does not indicate that use of that substance as a cosmetic ingredient complies with the laws and regulations governing such use in the United States or any other country.

## PEG-14M (Cont.)

**Technical/Other Names:**

macrogol (INN)  
PEG-14000  
Polyethylene Glycol (14000)  
Polyoxyethylene (14000)

**Trade Names:**

Polyox WSR-205 (Amerchol)  
Polyox WSR N-3000 (Amerchol)

where n has an average value of 23000.

**Information Sources:** 21CFR172.770,  
21CFR173.310, 21CFR175.300,  
21CFR178.3910, INN, JSQI, MI-13(7651),  
NF XVIII, USAN

**Chemical Classes:** Alkoxyated Alcohols;  
Polymeric Ethers

**Functions:** Binder; Emulsion Stabilizer;  
Viscosity Increasing Agent - Aqueous

**Ingredient Source:** Synthetic

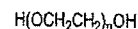
**Technical/Other Names:**

macrogol (INN)  
PEG-23000  
Polyethylene Glycol (23000)  
Polyoxyethylene (23000)

**Trade Names:**

Polyox WSR N-12K (Amerchol)  
Rita PEO-3 (Rita)

**Definition:** PEG-45M is the polymer of ethylene oxide that conforms generally to the formula:



where n has an average value of 45000.

**Information Sources:** 21CFR172.770,  
21CFR173.310, 21CFR175.300,  
21CFR178.3910, INN, JSQI, MI-13(7651),  
NF XVIII, USAN

**Chemical Classes:** Alkoxyated Alcohols;  
Polymeric Ethers

**Functions:** Binder; Emulsion Stabilizer;  
Viscosity Increasing Agent - Aqueous

**Ingredient Source:** Synthetic

**Reported Product Category:** Shampoos  
(Non-coloring)

**Technical/Other Names:**

macrogol (INN)  
PEG-45000  
Polyethylene Glycol (45000)  
Polyoxyethylene (45000)

**Trade Name:**

Polyox WSR N-60K (Amerchol)

## PEG-20M

**CTFA Monograph ID:** 1965

**CAS No.:** 25322-68-3 (Generic)

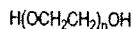
**JPN Translation:**

P E G - 2 0 M

**CN Translation:**

聚乙二醇-20M

**Definition:** PEG-20M is the polymer of ethylene oxide that conforms generally to the formula:



where n has an average value of 20000.

**Information Sources:** 21CFR172.770,  
21CFR173.310, 21CFR175.300,  
21CFR178.3910, CIR: [SQ] JACT-12(5)-  
1993, EP, INN, JSQI, MI-13(7651), NF XIX,  
TSCA, USAN

**Chemical Classes:** Alkoxyated Alcohols;  
Polymeric Ethers

**Functions:** Binder; Emulsion Stabilizer;  
Viscosity Increasing Agent - Aqueous

**Ingredient Source:** Synthetic

**Technical/Other Names:**

macrogol (INN)  
Macrogolum 20000 (EP)  
PEG-20000  
Polyethylene Glycol 20000  
Polyoxyethylene (20000)

**Trade Name Mixture:**

Vegeles SR (Laboratoires Serobiologiques)

## PEG-25M

**CTFA Monograph ID:** 6480

**CAS No.:** 25322-68-3 (Generic)

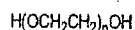
**JPN Translation:**

P E G - 2 5 M

**CN Translation:**

聚乙二醇-25M

**Definition:** PEG-25M is the polymer of ethylene oxide that conforms generally to the formula:



where n has a value of 25000.

**Information Sources:** INN, JSQI

**Chemical Classes:** Alkoxyated Alcohols;  
Polymeric Ethers

**Functions:** Binder; Emulsion Stabilizer;  
Viscosity Increasing Agent - Aqueous

**Ingredient Source:** Synthetic

**Technical/Other Names:**

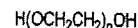
macrogol (INN)  
PEG-25000  
Polyethylene Glycol (25000)  
Polyoxyethylene (25000)

## PEG-65M

**CTFA Monograph ID:** 15211

**CAS No.:** 25322-68-3 (Generic)

**Definition:** PEG-65M is the polymer of ethylene oxide that conforms generally to the formula:



where n has an average value of 65000.

**Information Source:** INN

**Chemical Classes:** Alkoxyated Alcohols;  
Polymeric Ethers

**Functions:** Binder; Emulsion Stabilizer;  
Viscosity Increasing Agent - Aqueous

**Ingredient Source:** Synthetic

**Technical/Other Names:**

macrogol (INN)  
Polyethylene Glycol (65000)  
Polyoxyethylene (65000)

**Trade Name:**

Alkox E-100 (Meisel)

## PEG-23M

**CTFA Monograph ID:** 3709

**CAS No.:** 25322-68-3 (Generic)

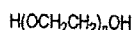
**JPN Translation:**

P E G - 2 3 M

**CN Translation:**

聚乙二醇-23M

**Definition:** PEG-23M is the polymer of ethylene oxide that conforms generally to the formula:



## PEG-45M

**CTFA Monograph ID:** 3710

**CAS No.:** 25322-68-3 (Generic)

**JPN Translation:**

P E G - 4 5 M

**CN Translation:**

聚乙二醇-45M

## PEG-90M

**CTFA Monograph ID:** 1966

**CAS No.:** 25322-68-3 (Generic)

**JPN Translation:**

P E G - 9 0 M

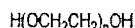
The inclusion of any compound in the *Dictionary and Handbook* does not indicate that use of that substance as a cosmetic ingredient complies with the laws and regulations governing such use in the United States or any other country.

## PEG-20 Mannitan Laurate

**CN Translation:**

聚乙二醇-90M

**Definition:** PEG-90M is the polymer of ethylene oxide that conforms generally to the formula:



where n has an average value of 90000.

**Information Sources:** 21CFR172.770, 21CFR173.310, 21CFR175.300, 21CFR178.3910, INN, JSQI, MI-13(7651), NF XVIII, TSCA, USAN

**Chemical Classes:** Alkoxyated Alcohols; Polymeric Ethers

**Functions:** Binder; Emulsion Stabilizer; Viscosity Increasing Agent - Aqueous

**Ingredient Source:** Synthetic

**Technical/Other Names:**

macrogol (INN)  
PEG-90000  
Polyethylene Glycol (90000)  
Polyoxyethylene (90000)

**Trade Names:**

Polyox WSR-301 (Amerchol)  
Rita PEO-1B (Rita)

**PEG-160M**

CTFA Monograph ID: 7730

CAS No.: 25322-68-3 (Generic)

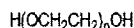
**JPN Translation:**

PEG - 160 M

**CN Translation:**

聚乙二醇-160M

**Definition:** PEG-160M is a polymer of ethylene oxide that conforms generally to the formula:



where n has an average value of 160000.

**Information Source:** INN

**Chemical Classes:** Alkoxyated Alcohols; Polymeric Ethers

**Functions:** Binder; Emulsion Stabilizer; Viscosity Increasing Agent - Aqueous

**Ingredient Source:** Synthetic

**Technical/Other Names:**

macrogol (INN)  
Polyethylene Glycol (160000)  
Polyoxyethylene (160000)

**Trade Name:**

Rita PEO-27 (Rita)

**Definition:** PEG-16 Macadamia Glycerides is the polyethylene glycol derivative of the mono- and diglycerides derived from macadamia nut oil with an average of 16 moles of ethylene oxide.

**Chemical Classes:** Alkoxyated Alcohols; Glyceryl Esters and Derivatives

**Functions:** Skin-Conditioning Agent - Emollient; Surfactant - Emulsifying Agent

**Ingredient Sources:** Plant; Synthetic

**Technical/Other Names:**

Polyethylene Glycol (16) Macadamia Glycerides  
Polyoxyethylene (16) Macadamia Glycerides

**Trade Name:**

Florasolv PEG-16 Macadamia (Floratch)

**Trade Name Mixtures:**

EiXtractives B (Essential Ingredients)  
EiXtractives CS (Essential Ingredients)  
EiXtractives DS (Essential Ingredients)  
EiXtractives EC (Essential Ingredients)  
EiXtractives HL (Essential Ingredients)  
EiXtractives OS (Essential Ingredients)  
VitaCon ABCM (Essential Ingredients)  
VitaCon ACEM (Essential Ingredients)  
VitaCon ADEM (Essential Ingredients)  
VitaCon AEKM (Essential Ingredients)  
VitaCon AEM (Essential Ingredients)  
VitaCon AM (Essential Ingredients)

**PEG-115M**

CTFA Monograph ID: 3711

CAS No.: 25322-68-3 (Generic)

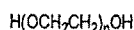
**JPN Translation:**

PEG - 115 M

**CN Translation:**

聚乙二醇-115M

**Definition:** PEG-115M is the polymer of ethylene oxide that conforms generally to the formula:



where n has an average value of 115000.

**Information Sources:** 21CFR172.770, 21CFR173.310, 21CFR175.300, 21CFR178.3910, INN, JSQI, MI-13(7651)

**Chemical Classes:** Alkoxyated Alcohols; Polymeric Ethers

**Functions:** Binder; Emulsion Stabilizer; Viscosity Increasing Agent - Aqueous

**Ingredient Source:** Synthetic

**Technical/Other Names:**

macrogol (INN)  
PEG-115000  
Polyethylene Glycol (115000)  
Polyoxyethylene (115000)

**Trade Name:**

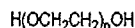
Alkox E-240 (Meisei)

**PEG-180M**

CTFA Monograph ID: 18747

CAS No.: 25322-68-3 (Generic)

**Definition:** PEG-180M is the polymer of ethylene oxide that conforms generally to the formula:



where n has an average value of 180,000.

**Information Source:** INN

**Chemical Classes:** Alkoxyated Alcohols; Polymeric Ethers

**Functions:** Binder; Emulsion Stabilizer; Viscosity Increasing Agent - Aqueous

**Ingredient Source:** Synthetic

**Technical/Other Names:**

macrogol (INN)  
Polyethylene Glycol 118000

**Trade Name:**

Polyox WSR-308 (Amerchol)

**PEG-70 MANGO GLYCERIDES**

CTFA Monograph ID: 6687

**CN Translation:**

PEG-70 芒果甘油酯类

**Definition:** PEG-70 Mango Glycerides is a polyethylene glycol derivative of the mono- and diglycerides from mango seed oil containing an average of 70 moles of ethylene oxide.

**Chemical Classes:** Alkoxyated Alcohols; Glyceryl Esters and Derivatives

**Functions:** Skin-Conditioning Agent - Emollient; Surfactant - Cleansing Agent; Surfactant - Solubilizing Agent

**Ingredient Sources:** Plant; Synthetic

**Technical/Other Names:**

Polyethylene Glycol (70) Mango Glycerides  
Polyoxyethylene (70) Mango Glycerides

**Trade Name:**

Lipex 203 E-70 (Karlshamns AB)

**PEG-16 MACADAMIA GLYCERIDES**

CTFA Monograph ID: 12413

**JPN Translation:**

PEG - 16 マカデミアグリセリス

**PEG-20 MANNITAN LAURATE**

CTFA Monograph ID: 7402

The inclusion of any compound in the *Dictionary and Handbook* does not indicate that use of that substance as a cosmetic ingredient complies with the laws and regulations governing such use in the United States or any other country.

Application No. 10/520,037  
Amendment dated March 28, 2008  
Reply to Office Action of January 28, 2008

Docket No.: 19036/40139

## **APPENDIX B**

\$

**phenylenedioxithiophene), tetramethacrylate end-capped**

methacrylate end-capped  
luenesulfonate dopant.  
..... 0.01-0.5 S/cm (bulk conductivity)

**dispersion in propylene carbonate), contains p-fonate as dopant**

6,000 (lit.)  
1.189 g/mL, 25 °C  
132 °C (270 °F) Moisture sensitive  
glass btl 25 g 85.80

**(dispersion in nitromethane), contains p-fonate as dopant**

pin coating applications  
6,000  
1.127 g/mL, 25 °C  
2 S. 41 Fp 36 °C (97 °F)  
glass btl 25 g 85.80

**ne-co-ethyl acrylate)**

(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>[(CH<sub>2</sub>CH(CO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>))<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub>  
..... 0.93 g/mL, 25 °C

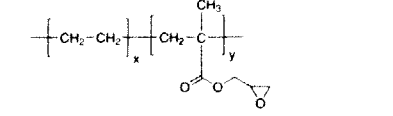
**yl acrylate: 18 wt. %, melt index 20**

viscosity 0.78 dU/g(lit.)  
116 °C  
glass btl 500 g 49.10

**yl acrylate: 18 wt. %, melt index 6**

viscosity 0.81 dU/g(lit.)  
152 °C  
glass btl 500 g 55.20

**ne-co-glycidyl methacrylate)**



116 °C (Vicat, ASTM D 1525-1kg)  
99 °C density 0.94 g/mL, 25 °C

**t index (190°C/2.16kg) 5 g/10 min**

idyl functionality available for grafting or cross-

le coatings and adhesion promoter.  
ore A, ASTM D 2240) 92

thacrylate 8 wt. %  
38 S. 26-36 TSCA  
glass btl 250 g 23.90  
glass btl 1 kg 49.50

\$

**Poly(ethylene glycol)**

Form	Mol. Wt.	M.P. (°C)	Viscosity at 210 °F (cSt)	Prod. No.	Price
liquid	average mol wt 200	-65	4.3	P3015-5G P3015-250G P3015-500G P3015-1KG P3015-20KG	9.00 12.90 21.50 33.20 531.00
viscous liquid	average M <sub>n</sub> 285-315	-15-8	5.8	202371-5G 202371-250G 202371-500G 202371-1KG 202371-20KG	19.10 21.50 23.80 36.50 433.50
viscous liquid	average M <sub>n</sub> 380-420	4-8	7.3	202398-5G 202398-250G 202398-500G 202398-20KG	19.10 23.40 43.30 432.50
waxy solid (moist)	average M <sub>n</sub> 570-630	20-25	10.5	202401-5G 202401-250G 202401-500G 202401-20KG	19.10 26.00 26.30 433.50
waxy solid	average M <sub>n</sub> 850-950	32-36	16	372994	Inquire
waxy solid	average M <sub>n</sub> 950-1,050	39	17.4	P3515-5G P3515-250G P3515-500G P3515-1KG	13.10 18.00 21.60 32.40
waxy solid	average M <sub>n</sub> 1,305-1,595	43-46	28	202436-5G 202436-250G 202436-500G 202436-20KG	15.50 22.80 30.60 382.00
chips	average M <sub>n</sub> 1,900-2,200	52-54	-	295906-5G 295906-250G 295906-500G	20.10 24.20 31.10
powder	average M <sub>n</sub> 3,015-3,685	54-58	90	202444-5G 202444-250G 202444-500G	21.60 29.00 33.60
flakes	average M <sub>n</sub> 4,400-4,800	57-61	180	373001-10G 373001-250G 373001-1KG	21.30 24.80 55.00
powder (crystalline)	average M <sub>n</sub> 7,000-9,000	60-63	800	202452-5G 202452-250G 202452-500G	18.10 27.40 32.00
flakes	average M <sub>n</sub> 8,500-11,500	63-65	-	309028-5G 309028-250G 309028-500G	18.70 22.10 26.10
waxy solid	average M <sub>n</sub> 14000	62-67	-	637726-100G 637726-1KG	24.50 136.00

**Poly(ethylene glycol) acrylate**

[9051-31-4] H<sub>2</sub>C=CHCO(OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>OH  
density 1.12 g/mL, 25 °C n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.466

**average M<sub>n</sub> ~375**

viscosity 42 cSt (25 °C)(lit.)  
contains 1,000-1,500 ppm MEHQ as inhibitor

R 36/37/38 S 26-36 Fp 113 °C (235 °F)  
469823-100ML glass btl 100 mL 31.30  
469823-500ML glass btl 500 mL 103.50

**Poly(ethylene glycol) behenyl ether methacrylate solution**

[125441-87-4] H<sub>2</sub>C=C(CH<sub>3</sub>)CO<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>n</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>21</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>

average M<sub>n</sub> ~1,500, 50 wt. % in methacrylic acid/water  
Copolymerizable surfactant and associative thickener in acrylic latexes.

viscosity 300 cP (25 °C)(lit.)  
contains 1000 ppm MEHQ as stabilizer, 25% water

bp 95 °C n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.431  
density 1.06 g/mL, 25 °C pH 3-4

R 20/21/22-34-43 S 26-27-36/37/39-45 Fp 113 °C (235 °F)  
TSCA

468258-100ML glass btl 100 mL 29.50  
468258-250ML glass btl 250 mL 60.20

**Poly(ethylene glycol) bis(3-aminopropyl) terminated**

O,O'-Bis(3-aminopropyl)polyethylene glycol 1,500  
[34901-14-9] (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O)<sub>n</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O

mp 49 °C  
S 22-24/25 TSCA

452572-1G glass btl 1 g 26.60  
452572-5G glass btl 5 g 87.50

**Poly(ethylene glycol) bis(carboxymethyl) ether**

Polyethylene glycol 600 diacid, Polyglycol 600 diacid  
[39927-08-7] HOOCCH<sub>2</sub>(OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>OCH<sub>2</sub>COOH

R 34 S 26-36/37/39-45 Fp 113 °C (235 °F)

**average M<sub>n</sub> ~250**

density 1.302 g/mL, 25 °C n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.454  
406996-100G glass btl 100 g 73.90



Application No. 10/520,037  
Amendment dated March 28, 2008  
Reply to Office Action of January 28, 2008

Docket No.: 19036/40139

### **APPENDIX C**

**Additional Data:**

*Preparation of Test Compositions:*

Composition B was prepared as described in Example 1 described in Table 1 of the application (see page 7 of the application). Composition B comprises polyethylene glycol (PEG) having a degree of polymerization of 45,000. Compositions A, B and D, were prepared as described above for Composition B, except that Composition A comprises polyethylene glycol (PEG) having a degree of polymerization of 7,000; Composition C comprises PEG having a degree of polymerization of 2,000 and Composition D comprises a PEG having a degree of polymerization of 400.

*Evaluation of Application Performance and Effectiveness of the Tested Compositions:*

Seven 5 cm<sup>2</sup> flamed areas were defined on the forearms of ten male subjects between the ages of twenty and forty. Compositions A-D were applied to the flamed areas with a flat brush. Application performance of the various compositions was evaluated and classified into one of two groups (“the composition was capable of being applied in a uniform manner” or “the composition, when applied, was liable to be uneven”).

After ten minutes the test compositions were washed away with water. After twenty-four hours, the forearms of the subjects were visually examined and the effectiveness of each composition was determined by examining the stratum corneum (i.e., the top layer of skin) for uniform peeling. The effectiveness of each composition was classified into one of three group (“after application of the composition, the stratum corneum was uniformly peeled,” “after application of the composition, the stratum corneum was peel patchwise” and “after application of the composition, the stratum corneum was not peeled”). Results indicated that the compositions comprising PEG having a degree of polymerization between 2,000 and 50,000 (i.e., Compositions A-C) were more effective than the compositions comprising PEG having a degree of polymerization below 2,000 (i.e., Composition D). See Table A below.

*Evaluation of the Stability of the Tested Compositions:*

The viscosity of Composition B on the next day was assumed to be 100. The viscosities of the other compositions on the next day are shown in Table A in a relative value.

Table A. Results.

	Degree of Polymerization	Viscosity on the next day	Application Performance		Effectiveness		
			Capable of being applied in a uniform manner	Liabile to be uneven	Stratum corneum was uniformly peeled	Stratum corneum was peeled patchwise	Stratum corneum was not peeled
Composition A	7,000	80	9	1	7	3	0
Composition B	45,000	100	9	1	8	2	0
Composition C	2,000	72	9	1	8	2	0
Composition D	400	Unable to evaluate (water-like)	2	8	2	8	0